

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

Volume XX. No. 30

ANNUALS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—CINDERELLA—REVENGE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE GAMBOL OF THE WILDERNESS—IRISH LION—SIXTEEN STRING JACK—THE BATTLE OF ALBUERQUE.

BURLINGTON THEATRE, Chambers Street—OUR SET—WOMAN'S LIFE.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway—TOWN AND COUNTRY—NEW FOOTMAN.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—EUROPEAN PERFORMANCES—Afternoon and Evening.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Afternoon—BLACK EYED SUSAN—WOMAN'S LIFE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE—Hope Chapel, 718 and 720 Broadway.

New York, Wednesday, January 31, 1855.

The News.

By the arrival of the Africa at Halifax we have one week's later intelligence from Europe. Its details are singularly barren of interest. No new facts have transpired with regard to the progress of the Vienna negotiations, and matters in the Crimea remain in pretty nearly the same state as at the date of our previous advices. The French and English Ministers at Vienna have received the authorization from their respective governments for which they had applied, but it was thought they would protect as long as possible the discussion of the terms of peace, in order that the fall of Sebastopol might influence the decision of the question at issue. This is of course mere speculation. The statement that Austria would refuse to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the Western Powers until the exact nature of their conditions is specified, although it is a natural conclusion from the suspicious coincidence which exists between these overtures of Russia, and the stipulation as to the termination of Austrian inaction fixed by the treaty of the 24 of December. It will be recollected that we last week drew attention to the singularity of the fact that the Russians were allowed to recross the Danube and enter the Dobruzha without the Austrians making any effort to oppose them, although expressly bound by treaty to do so. We find it now openly asserted that the Austrian government favored the movement in order to enforce an armistice on the allies.

The project of a general Congress is again revived, and confident hopes are expressed by one of the leading London journals that if the United States are invited to take a part in it, a satisfactory solution may be found for the present difficulties.

Omer Pacha had arrived in the Crimea, and after a conference with the allied commanders, had returned to Varna. Russian reinforcements were advancing through Bessarabia, and the allies were also continually receiving additions to their strength. There was some talk of a Piedmontese contingent of 20,000 men being about to be sent to the Crimea, but the statement does not seem to amount to anything more than a mere rumor.

General European news there is nothing that calls for particular notice.

Cousins closed at 9½. An improvement is noticed in all the staple articles of export from this country.

Cotton continued firm yesterday, and before the receipt of the Africa's news, 500 a 600 bales were sold at full prices. After the news, no sales transpired. Flour was firmer before the news, with a good demand for export at full prices, with increased sales. Corn, before the news, was dull, with sales at 96c. for Southern yellow, while prime Western mixed was held at 98c. a \$1; white Canadian wheat, duty paid, sold at \$2 15; white Michigan at \$2 40, and do. Southern, fair quality, at \$2 22. There was increased activity in provisions, and about 1,500 a 2,000 barrels mess pork changed hands at \$12 50. About 500 barrels long middles sold at 9c., and quite large sales of sides, or long middles, were made on private terms, all for export, and chiefly to England. Lard, in kegs, sold at 10½c., and in barrels at 9½c. a 10c. Beef was steady, with a fair demand for home use and export. There were considerable shipments of provisions made to Liverpool, including 1,000 a 1,200 boxes bacon, and 1,200 to 1,500 packages of pork, lard and beef, at full rates of freight.

By the arrival of the steamship Star of the West at this port last evening from Punta Arenas, we have one week's later intelligence from California. She brings \$640,000 in specie. The Legislature of California assembled on the 24 instant, at Sacramento, and on the following day Mr. Stowe (whig) was chosen Speaker of the Assembly. The Governor's message, an abstract of which will be found among our extracts, is mainly devoted to local affairs, and suggestions for the improvement and advancement of the State. The Senatorial question had been started, but had assumed no definite shape. From the mines the accounts were cheering, and the copious rains that had fallen had excited the most sanguine anticipations of the miners. Rich mines of gold and copper are reported to have been discovered on the Gila river, in the territory acquired under the Gadsden treaty. Most of the prisoners who had escaped from the State prison had been recaptured. A severe storm of rain, hail and wind visited San Francisco, Sacramento and Benicia on New Year's day, and very considerable damage was done to property. A party of notorious filibusters had been arrested in Lower California, but as nothing could be proven against them they were discharged.

The news from the Sandwich Islands, received by the Star of the West, is to the 17th inst. The most important piece of intelligence is the death of Kamehameha III., at the age of forty-one years and nine months. He is succeeded by Prince Alexander Liholiho, his nephew, a young copper-colored gentleman of some education, who assumes the title of Kamehameha IV. Prince Liholiho and his brother visited this country several years ago with Dr. Judd, who was once an American Missionary, and at that time a leading member of the late king's cabinet. They stopped at the Irving House, Broadway, and received the visits of many of our citizens. After visiting several cities they went to Europe. While in this country the present king was not allowed to sit at the supper table with the other passengers on board one of the Sound steamers, on her passage between New York and Boston, in consequence of his color. This incident, it is said, had such effect on the mind of the Prince that he refused to join the annexation policy of his uncle.

Henry Meigs, his brother, wife and family, the San Francisco forger and defaulter, arrived at Tahiti on the 9th of November, in the bark America, and left on the 21st. Their destination was unknown.

The latest news from Texas is that a new Pacific Railroad Company has been organized, of which Hon. Robert J. Walker has been chosen President. From the British West Indies we have received files of Kingston (Jamaica) papers, dated to the 6th of January, but they do not contain any news of interest. The Kingston Morning Journal, of the 1st instant, says:—"Up to the present moment the Christmas holidays have passed off very quietly in this town; and we learn that in the country districts, there have been few of those disgusting revelries which were formerly indulged in. The same paper, of the 5th instant, says:—"On motion of Mr. Osborne, a committee has been appointed by the House of Assembly 'to inquire into, and report upon, the ticket-of-leave system lately introduced into this island; the moral and social effects result-

ing from the trial of that system; and whether it would be expedient to continue it under legislative authority." We hear of the death of the Rev. Timothy Curtis, Wesleyan minister, at Falmouth, on the 23d of December. The death of the reverend gentleman is deeply regretted by his friends and the entire body of the Wesleyans. An Italian opera company had visited Kingston with a view of ministering to the New Year's enjoyments of the aristocracy. As far as encouragement went, the performers might as well have been at the Academy of Music in New York. The Morning Journal of the 6th instant thus notices the failure:—"When we had no means of passing away an evening in this miserably dull city, everybody was heard to cry out and wish that some company or other would arrive to destroy the monotony of the place. At last the famed Italian company came; and what is the result? Why, in two nights out of five they are obliged to perform before miserably thin audiences. This certainly was not the encouragement we expected from our fellow-citizens. The highly talented company does certainly deserve much more at their hands."

We have partial returns from the Twenty-ninth Senatorial district. They indicate the election of Mr. Goodwin, the Know Nothing candidate. We refer the reader to our new columns to day for an account of several melancholy shipwrecks. The most unfortunate one reported is that of the British brig Argyle, from Glasgow for this port, stranded on Spanish beach on the night of the 28th inst. At our last accounts from her but one person had reached the shore alive. A passenger and four of her crew had been drowned, and from the position of the ship, in all probability the balance of her crew had met the same fate.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a resolution directing the Post Office Committee to report how much money the Collins steamships have received up to the present time from freight and passengers was adopted. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and the discussion on the amendment relative to the means for the suppression of Indian hostilities resumed. In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Houston, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, announced that on Thursday next, he should, if possible, bring to a test vote the proposition to amend the existing tariff. A resolution was adopted calling for copies of diplomatic correspondence touching the causes of the disturbances of friendly relations between this country and Spain, and the instructions of the State Department relative to the same, and also for copies of all the correspondence between our government, Great Britain, and France respecting Cuba, not heretofore communicated. In Committee of the Whole, the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a telegraph line from the Mississippi or Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, and granting the right of way, and two million acres of land in aid thereof, was taken up and debated, but without concluding the subject; the House adjourned. During the debate a violent altercation took place between Gen. Lane, of Oregon, and Mr. Farley, of Maine, and it was only by the interference of members that a personal collision of the parties was prevented. Our reporter has given an account of the affair.

The Kinney Central American expedition is out of favor with the administration. It is anticipated that the President intends shortly to issue a proclamation calling upon all good citizens to uphold the neutrality laws. It is reported that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has sent directions to the British West India squadron to be on the lookout for the expeditionists. In the State Senate yesterday Mr. Brooks gave notice of a bill providing for the removal of the Banking Department to this city. Mr. Putnam addressed the Senate at length in support of the bill relative to the conveyance of church property. A large number of spectators were present. The subject will come up again on Monday next. In the Assembly the consideration of the temperance bill was resumed, the question being on the adoption of the third section, but without taking the vote the body adjourned. The tenth anti-slavery lecture of the season was delivered last evening in the Tabernacle, by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, who took for his subject "What Makes Slavery a National Concern." The audience was large. A sketch of the lecture is given in another column.

## W. H. SEWARD IN A NEW DISGUISE—CURIOUS AND SIGNIFICANT MANIFESTO.

We transfer to our columns this morning the extraordinary and significant manifesto published yesterday by the lesser Seward organ of this city in behalf of the re-election of the arch-agitator to the United States Senate. He is here presented to us in a new character, very attractive and very plausible, if we may believe his showman; but it is no more the real Seward than was Barnum's baboon, with his codfish tail, the real Fejee mermaid. The manifesto before us sets out with the assurance that Seward is to be re-elected without serious opposition in either branch of the Legislature. This is news. We have been led to understand that there is an ascertained majority of eight or ten against him in the Assembly, and that a very "serious opposition" will be the consequence; and the coalition of the Seward party and the free soil administration democracy in the Twenty-ninth district, to fill the vacancy there, betrays the value of every vote to the slippery demagogue in the Senate. Next we are told that there is "no other whig candidate" before the Legislature; that, most probably, no other will appear "in opposition to Mr. Seward;" and that this fact "indicates a remarkable change in public opinion" in his behalf during the last six years.

This is beautiful. Seward a whig—no other whig to oppose him—has become popular—has vindicated the interests and just rights of all sections of the Union; and, mark what follows in the manifesto:—"There is not at this day in the Senate, or in public life, a statesman of more ability, or more thoroughly and truly national in all his views, than Governor Seward." This is the Barnum humbug of the manifesto—"The non-descript from the river Gila, captured by Colonel Fremont, after a three days exciting chase." But walk round the animal, and, though his mane and tail have been shaved off, the spectator will readily perceive that he is the veritable woolly horse.

Seward a whig? What is a whig? As we understand it, Seward and his organs and supporters broke up and dispersed the whig party in 1852, in "execrating and spitting upon" the national platform laid down at Baltimore for, and adopted by Gen. Scott. A whig? This is a very shallow and stupid dodge. What charming whig societies were those Saratoga, Syracuse and Auburn coalition anti-slavery conventicles of last fall, with Master Seward at their head, and Clark and Raymond as their tail? And this same Seward, we are told, has been industriously vindicating, especially during the last six years, the just rights and interests of all sections of the Union. We suppose that the proofs are to be found in his hostility to the compromise measures, before and since their passage; in his abolition harangues in the Senate; in his festivals at Auburn to the mixed delegations of whites and blacks of both sexes, who may have aided in the rescue of fugitive slaves from the officers of the law; and in his various intrigues and movements for reopening

and driving the anti-slavery agitation to the extremity of disunion.

A grain or two of Syracuse salt will also be required to render palatable, even to the outside Utica Know Nothings, the positive assurance, that "there is not at this day a statesman of more ability, in the Senate or in public life," than W. H. Seward. Where are the proofs? In his speeches? No; for nothing in our political records can be found as dry, verbose, tedious and drowsy as Seward's set speeches. Any free soil sophomore of any college, from musty classics and dusty text books, gazetteers and Congressional debates, could compile, at three days' notice, one of Seward's crack speeches. Is there one of his speeches, or reports, or bills that will outlive him? Not one, we dare say. Can a single reader of Seward's addresses and speeches recollect, from this mass of the "statesman's" trash through which he has waded, a solitary original expression worth remembering, excepting that memorable one that "there is a higher law than the constitution?" No. He has written nothing, spoken nothing of his own that is or can be remembered, excepting this seditious sentiment. It is the height of absurdity to call W. H. Seward a statesman. He is a demagogue—a slippery demagogue—and his history is that of the slipperiest, most unscrupulous and most dangerous demagogue of the country. His pretences to statesmanship are like those of Barnum in business enterprises, the pretences of a humbug and a charlatan. Seward a statesman! He commenced his career with the imposture of a dead man's body, fixed up, a la Barnum, to represent poor Morgan, the victim of the bloody Masons. Next we find him juggling with all the anti-slavery associations of the State, for their peculiar support, and selling himself to their work, for their precious votes. Next his cloven foot is betrayed in the descent of Archbishop Hughes from the pulpit to the filthy political pie-laying of Carroll Hall. And we have had the results of this intrigue for the Irish Catholic vote in the Native American movement of 1843-'44, in the Philadelphia riots and church burnings, and in that segregation of the Irish Catholic vote from the mass of our citizens, which has brought upon us this terrible uprising of the Know Nothings throughout the whole Union.

For further evidences of Seward's statesmanship, we may recur to his partisan affiliations with the anti-renters, and all the little knots of socialists, strong-minded females, spiritualists and infidel reformers of the day. His latest achievement was the blending of all these materials with the Maine liquor law, and anti-slavery platforms in the Saratoga, Syracuse, and Auburn conventions. This is the Holy Alliance which the conservative and law abiding people of the State and the Union, in the name of the Know Nothings, have risen in good time to put down, and W. H. Seward is the chief and the champion of the conspiracy.

Shall he be re-elected? If there be a majority against him in the Assembly we may surely count upon his defeat, or upon the postponement of the election to the next Legislature, so as to give the people a hearing upon this latest coalition of the Seward party with the free soil administration faction. The defeat of Seward will be a great conservative triumph, a great victory to the Know Nothings in a local, but especially in a national view. His success will be to the new American party a great disaster—greater than any other which can befall them in reference to the campaign of '56. It is of the first importance to the Know Nothing movement to supersede Seward in the Senate; or, failing in this, it becomes equally important that his election shall be held over, subject to a fair trial before the people. What say the Know Nothings at Albany?

CAPTAIN GIBSON AND THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT.—In another column will be found a statement addressed by Capt. Gibson to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in reply to Mr. Secretary Marcy's communication to the President, dated January 19. It will be recollected that in the latter document Mr. Marcy insinuated that an important letter, addressed by Capt. Gibson to the Governor of Netherlands India, which is missing from the files of the State Department, and to which the Captain had access, had been abstracted by the latter. Capt. Gibson undertakes in his statement to establish three conclusions—first, that Secretary Marcy, at the time of his writing the letter referred to, did not seriously believe that the manner in which it was laid before Congress was irregular and calculated to do him the greatest amount of injury possible; and, thirdly, that until the absence of the letter was discovered it was considered of no importance by the government. The facts on which Capt. Gibson relies to establish these positions are put forward in a clear and temperate manner. In the first place he alleges that he could have no possible motive for the destruction of the letter, seeing that immediately after his return to this country he stated in his first communication to Mr. Marcy that he had addressed a letter to the Governor-General of Netherlands India, expressing regret for much imprudence of language while in Sumatra, but denying the doing or advising of any hostile act against the government of Netherlands India. This personal appeal to the Governor-General's justice and magnanimity was handed over to the Attorney General as evidence against him, but was rejected as such by the Court of Justice at Batavia. He points out the absurdity of his attempting to destroy the evidence of a letter the facts contained in which he had already laid before the Secretary of State, and several copies of which are in existence. With regard to his being the only person who had access to it, he shows that such was not the fact, for he saw a copy of it in the hands of a correspondent of one of the New York papers, and subsequently, four days before the message was laid before Congress, in the journal itself. So far from the suppression of the letter being any advantage to him, its absence, from whatever cause it might arise, could not fail to embarrass his relations with the executive, and lay him open to attack on the part of his enemies.

## PROGRESS OF MORAL REFORM IN THE CITY.

The city government has commenced the work of moral reform by indicting three or four gamblers and six or seven keepers of houses of ill-fame. There are probably as many as five hundred gambling houses in this city, and the number of infamous and disorderly establishments is much greater. There are also hundreds of lottery offices under various disguises, where tickets are sold, and where the drawings

of the Maryland and Delaware lotteries are duly received and declared. Thousands of dollars are spent in the e-places every week, and the sale of policies was greatly increased after the distribution of the funds raised at the fashionable concert and ball for the poor, recently given at the Academy of Music.

These facts go to show that the work of moral reform in this city has only commenced. We expected that the new city government would give us clean streets—that we should be relieved from the load of filth lying upon our great avenues; but now there is a still more important work for our new rulers to perform. We may remove three feet of mud on Broadway, but there is a still greater deposit of moral filth, which has become so fastened upon the city that the work of clearing it away will be as difficult as the accomplishing of the labors of Hercules. The greater the difficulty, however, the greater the inducement to proceed.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

## BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

## From Washington.

REPORTED DISMISSAL OF LIEUT. HUNTER—THE BRITISH MINISTER AND THE KINNEY EXPEDITION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1855.

It is said that the Secretary of the Navy has sent a letter to Lieut. Hunter dismissing him from the naval service of the United States for leaving the Brazil squadron, with the brig Hainbridge, without leave from the commander of the squadron. The Star says the British Minister has sent orders to the squadron in the Caribbean Sea, not to allow the Kinney expedition to land on any portion of Central America.

The President has dismissed Lieut. Hunter from the service. Dudley Mann is spoken of as Minister to Paris.

## SEVERE COLD IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1855.

No. 42, Peter J. Burchell vs. Stewart C. Marsh, et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Illinois. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decision of said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the case with directions to dismiss the bill of complaint, with costs, but without prejudice to any legal defence which the parties may have.

No. 50, Amos J. Bruce et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States. The cause was argued by Mr. Victor for the defendants, and by Mr. McKim for the plaintiffs. Argument by Attorney General Cushing for defendant.

No. 51, Richard H. Henderson vs. Samuel L. Hinchley. Cause submitted to consideration of Court on printed argument by Hunt for plaintiff, and by McKim for defendant.

No. 52, James Stevens, appellant, vs. Royal Gladding et al. The cause was argued by Ames for the appellants, and submitted by printed argument for appellees.

## The Election in the Twenty-ninth District.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 30, 1855.

In Livingston county, Mr. Goodwin, Know Nothing, has a majority over Mr. Loomis, the people's candidate. In Avon, 78; Lima, 130; Geneva, 14; Cayuga, a tie, Mount Morris, 105; Danville, 53; Cazenovia gave a majority of 46, and Springwater, 186 for Loomis. The town of Seneca, complete, gives Goodwin a majority of 303. The town of Phelps, two districts heard, give Goodwin a majority of 240. Nine towns, complete, in Ontario county, give Mr. Goodwin 1,051 majority over Judge Loomis. Six other towns are not yet heard from, but it is supposed they will increase Goodwin's majority.

## Latest from the State Capital.

THE REMOVAL OF THE BANKING DEPARTMENT—THE TEMPERANCE BILL—THE KINNEY EXPEDITION, ETC.

ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1855.

The readers of the HERALD will recollect that they were advised a month since that the greatest efforts would be made by a certain combination of money dealers, to prevent the reappointment of Mr. St. John as Superintendent of the Bank Department. This assertion has since been fully confirmed by an acknowledgment made in Thompson's Reporter of a late date. But it now appears that the brokers, bankers and stock jobbers of the city of New York, are not content with merelyousting that officer, but they are determined to remove the whole banking department into Wall street. This morning Mr. Senator Brooks gave information to the Senate that he proposed, at a day not very remote, to introduce a bill to remove the Bank Department to the city of Albany, where all the other State offices are located, to the city of New York. There is no disguising the source from whence this movement arises. In forming a conjecture, no mistake can be made by any ordinary intelligent man. Senator Brooks, of course, will inform the Senate and the people, why such removal ought to be made. He will give the information that a large majority of the banking capital of the State is located in the city of New York, hence the importance of having convenient access to the department. But with all the ability, eloquence and persuasive powers of that distinguished Senator, there is much doubt of his being able to convince the Senate of the wisdom of such a removal, or of the propriety, safety or necessity of removing the banking department from the State Hall to this city.

The time of the Senate to-day was consumed by Senator Putnam in the delivery of his speech on the bill, relative to conveyances and devices of personal and real estate for religious purposes. The lobbies and ante-rooms of the Senate chamber were filled with spectators, attracted thither by a knowledge that Mr. Putnam was to be delivered to-day. Among the listeners were several of the most distinguished Protestant clergymen of the city. The House met at ten o'clock, and Mr. McKim, of Greene, in stump oratory, both prohibited members. The latter gentleman, in the course of his remarks, directed a portion of his remarks to the city of New York, and to the removal of the banking department to this city. He happened to be absent from his seat at the time. When he returned, however, Mr. O'Rourke informed Mr. R., as well as other members of the House, that when they desired to time to the bill, they were to be present. He took occasion to do so when he was present. This morning Mr. R. to his feet, and apologized to Mr. McKim, and stated that he had intended to make any bill, in his anti-temperance speech, that he would have introduced a resolution that the city of New York should pay the sum of five hundred dollars annually for the privilege of vending liquors. The ultra temperance reformers would that proposition promptly down. Such high licenses would produce high prices of "tots," and they are the last class of persons who ever come to the front of the temperance cause. They are the last class of persons who ever come to the front of the temperance cause. They are the last class of persons who ever come to the front of the temperance cause. They are the last class of persons who ever come to the front of the temperance cause.

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